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For the National Era.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MES. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER VI.- Discovery. Mr. and Mrs. Shelby, after their protracte discussion of the night before, did not readily sink to repose, and, in consequence, slept somewhat

later than usual the ensuing morning. "I wonder what keeps Eliza," said Mrs. Shelby, after giving her bell repeated pulls to no pur-

Mr. Shelby was standing before his dressingglass, sharpening his razor; and just then the door opened, and a colored boy entered with his shaving water.

"Andy." said his mistress, "step to Eliza's door, and tell her I have rung for her three times. Poor thing !" she added, to herself, with a

Andy soon returned, with eyes very wide in astonishment.

"Lor, missis! Lizzy's drawers is all open, and her things all lying every which way-and L believe she's just done clared out !" The truth flashed upon Mr. Shelby and his wife at the same moment; he exclaimed-

"Then she suspected it, and she's off!" "The Lord be thanked!" said Mrs. Shelby

Wife, you talk like a fool! really it will be something pretty awkward for me, if she is. Haley saw that I hesitated about selling this child, and he'll think I connived at it, to get him out of the way. It touches my honor!" and Mr. Shelby left the room hastily.

There was great running and ejaculating, and opening and shutting of doors, and appearance of faces in all shades of color in different places, for about a quarter of an hour. One person only, who might have shed some light on the matter, was entirely silent, and that was the head cook, Aunt Chloe. Silently, and with a heavy cloud settled down over her once joyous face, she proceeded making out her breakfast biscuits, as if she heard and saw nothing of the excitement

Very soon, about a dozen young imps were vacuting like so many crows, on the verandah railings, each one determined to be the first one to apprize the strange mass'r of his ill luck. He'll be rael mad, I'll be bound," said Andy.

Wan't he swar !" said little black Jak "Yes, for he does swar," said woolly-headed

Mandy. "I hearn him yesterday, at dinner. I where missis keeps the great jugs, and I hearn every word." And Mandy, who had never in her life thought of the meaning of a word she had heard, more than a black cat, now took airs of superior wisdom, and strutted about, forgetting to state that, though actually coiled up among the jugs at the time specified, she had been fast asleep When at last Haley appeared, booted and

spurred, he was saluted, as usually is the case, with the bad tidings, on every hand. The young imps on the verandah were not disappointed in their hope of hearing him "swar," which he did with a fluency and fervency which tickled them all amazingly, as they ducked and dodged hither and thither, to be out of the reach of his riding whip; and all whooping off together, they tum-bled, in a pile of immeasurable giggle, on the withered turf under the verandah, where they kicked up their heels and shouted to their hearts' "If I had the little devils!" muttered Haley,

between his teeth. "But you han't got 'em, though !" said Andy,

with a triumphant flourish, and making a string of indescribable mouths at the unfortunate trader's back, when he was fairly beyond hearing. "I say now, Shelby, this yer's a most extro'r nary business!" said Haley, as he abruptly entered the parlor. It seems that gal's off with her "Mr. Haley, Mrs. Shelby is present," said Mr

"I beg pardon, ma'am," said Haley, bowing

slightly, with a still lowering brow; " but still I say, as I said before, this yer's a sing'lar report.

"Sir," said Mr. Shelby, " if you wish to cor municate with me, you must observe something of the decorum of a gentleman. Andy, take Mr. Haley's hat and riding whip. Take a seat, sir. Yes, sir, I regret to say that the young woman excited by overhearing, or having reported to her something of this business, has taken her child in the night, and made off."

"I did expect fair dealing in this matter, I confess," said Haley. "Well, sir," said Mr. Shelby, turning sharply

round upon him, "what am I to understand by that remark? If any man calls my honor in question, I have but one answer for him." The trader cowered at this, and in a somewha

lower tone said that "it was plaguy hard on a fellow, that had made a fair bargain, to be gulled

" Mr. Haley," said Mr. Shelby, " if I did not think you had some cause for disappointment, should not have borne from you the rude and unceremonious style of your entrance into my parlor this morning. I say thus much, however, since appearances call for it, that I shall allow of no insinuations cast upon me, as if I were at all partner to any unfairness in this matter. Moreover, I shall feel bound to give you every assistance, in the use of horses, servants, &c., in the recovery of your property; so, in short, Haley," said he, suddenly dropping from the tone of dig nified coolness to his ordinary one of easy frank ness, "the best way for you is to keep good-natured and eat some breakfast, and we will then see

Mrs. Shelby now rose, and said her engage ments would prevent her being at the breakfast table that morning; and deputing a very respect able mulatto woman to attend to the gentle

coffee at the sideboard, she left the room. "Old lady don't like your humble servant over and above," said Haley, with an uneasy effort to be very familiar.

"I am not accustomed to hear my wife spokes of with such freedom," said Mr. Shelby, drily. "Beg pardon; of course, only a joke, you know, said Haley, forcing a laugh.

"Some jokes are loss agreeable than others, rejoined Shelby.

"Devilish free, now I've signed those papers. gum him!" muttered Haley to himself; "quite grand since yesterday!"

Never did fall of any prime minister at court

occasion wider surges of sensation than the report of Tom's fate among his compeers on the place. It was the topic in every mouth every-where, and nothing was done in the house or in the field, but to discuss its probable results. Eliza's flight—an unprecedented event on the lace—was also a great accessory in stimulating

the general excitement.

Black Sam, as he was commonly called, from his being about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place, was revolving the matter profoundly in all its phases and bear-ings, with a comprehensiveness of vision and a strict lookout to his own personal well-being that would have done credit to any white patriot n Washington.
"It's an ill wind dat blows nowher! dat ar a

fact," said Sam, sententiously, giving an additional hoist to his pantaloons, and adroitly substituting a long nail in place of a missing suspender but-ton, with which effort of mechanical genius he seemed highly delighted.

"Yes, it's an ill wind blows nowhar!" he re-

peated; "now, dar, Tom's down-wal, course ders room for some nigger to be up—and why not dis nigger? dats d'idee. Tom! a ridin round all grand as Cuffe—who but he! Now, why shouldn't Sam—Oat's what I want ter know."

"Halloo, Sam—O Sam! Masser wants you to cotch Bill and Jerry," said Andy, cutting short

Sam's soliloquy.
"High!" what's afoot now, young un?" "High!" what's afoot now, young un?"

"Why, you don't know, I spose, that Lizzy's cut sick, and clared out, with her young un."

"You teach your granuy!" said Sam, with infinite contempt; "knowd it a heap sight sooner than you did; dis nigger aint so green now!"

"Well, anyhow mass'r wants Bill and Jorry geared right up, and you and I's to go with mass'r Haley, to look arter her."

"Good now! dat's de time o day!" say. Sam.

"It's Sam dat's called for in done yer times. He's

It's Sam dat's called for in dese yer times. He's de nigger. See if I don't cotch her now; maes'r'll

see what Sam can do."
"Ah! but Sam!" said Andy, "you'd better think twice, for missis don't want her cotched, and she'll be in yer wool."
"High!" said Sam, opening his eyes, "how

"High!" said Sam, opening his eyes, "now you know dat?"
"Heard her sax so my own self, dis blessed mornin, when I bring in mass res souring water. She sent me to see why Lizzy didn't come to dress her; and when I telled her she was off, she jest ris up, and see she, the Lord be praised; and mass'r, he seemed rael mad, and see he, wife, you that his fire feel. talk like a fool. But Lor! she'll bring him to! I knows well enough how that'll be—its allers best to stand missis's side the fence, now I tell

Black Sam, upon this, scratched his woolly pate which, if it did not contain very profound wisdom still contained a great deal of a particular specie much in demand among politicians of all com plexions and countries, and vulgarly denominated *knowing which side the bread is buttered; *so, stopping with grave consideration, he again gave a hitch to his pantaloons, which was his regularly organized method of assisting his mental per-

"Der aint no sayin-never-bout no kind thing in dis yer world," he said at last. Sam spoke like a philosopher, emphasizing this—
ss if he had had a large experience in different
sorts of worlds, and therefore had come to his
conclusions advisedly.

"Now, sartin I'd a said that missis would a

scoured the varsal world after Lizzy," added Sam, thoughfully.

"So she would," said Andy; "but can't ye see through a ladder, yer black nigger? Missis dont want dis yer mass'r Haley to get Lizzy's boy;

dat's de go!"
"High!" said Sam, with an indescribable in tenation known only to those who have heard it among the negroes.
"And I'll tell yer more'n all," said Andy; "I specs you'd better be making tracks for dem hosses—mighty sudden, too—for I hearn missis quirin arter yer—so you've stood foolin long

carnest, and after a while appeared, bearing down gloriously towards the house, with Bill and Jerry in a full canter, and adroitly throwing himself off before they had any idea of stopping he brought them up alongside of the horse-post like a tornado. Haley's horse, which was a skittish couns coll. wined any housed and rulled hard young colt, winced and bounced and pulled hard

"Ho, ho," said Sam, "skeery, ar ve?"—and his

"Ho, ho," said Sam, "skeery, ar ye?"—and his black visage lighted up with a curious, mischievous gleam. "Pil fix ye now," said he.

There was a large beech tree overshadowing the place, and the small, sharp, triangular beechnuts lay scattered thickly on the ground. With one of these in his fingers, Sam approached the colt—stroked and patted, and seemed apparently busy in soothing his agitation. On pretence of adjusting the saddle, he adroitly slipped under it the sharp little nut, in such a manner that the least weight brought upon the saddle would annoy the nervous sensibilities of the animal, without leaving any perceptible graze or mal, without leaving any perceptible graze or "Dar!" he said, rolling his eyes with an aj

proving grin, "me fix 'em!"

At this moment Mrs. Shelby appeared on the balcony, beckening to him. Sam approached with as good a determination to pay court as did ever tor after a vacant place at St. James or Wash

"Why have you been loitering so, Sam? I sent Andy to tell you to hurry."
"Lord bless you, missis," said Sam, "horses won't be cotched all in a minit; they'd done clared out way down to the south pasture, and the Lord knows whar."

"Sam, how often must I tell you not to say 'Lord bless you and the Lord knows,' and such things—it's wicked."
"Oh, Lord bless my soul, I done forgot, missis!
I won't say nothing of de sort no more."

"Why, Sam, you just have said it again"
"Did !? Oh, Lord! I mean-I didn't go "You must be careful, Sam."

"Just let me get my breath, missis, and I'll start fair. I'll be berry careful." "Well, Sam, you are to go with Mr. Haley to show him the road, and help him. Be careful of the horses, Sam; you know Jerry was a little lame last week; don't ride them too fast."

Mrs. Shelby spoke the last words with a low voice and strong emphasis.
"Let dis child alone for dat!" said Sam, roll

ing up his eyes with a volume of meaning. "Lord knows! High! Didn't say dat!" said he, sud-denly catching his breath with a ludicrous flourish of apprehension, which made his mistress laugh, spite of heruelf. "Yes, missis, I'll look out for de hosses!" "Now, Andy," said Sam, returning to his stand

under the beech trees, "you see I wouldn't be 'tall surprised if dat 'ar gen'lman's crittur should gib a fling by and by, when he comes to be a gettin up. You know, Andy, critturs will do such things," and therewith Sam poked Andy in the side in a highly suggestive manner.
"High!" said Andy, with an air of instant ap-

'Yes, you see, Andy, missis wants to make time-dat ar's clar to der most or nary beerver.
I jis make a little for her. Now, you see, get all dese yer hosses loose caperin permiscus round dis yer lot and down to de wood dar, and I spec mass'r on't be off in a hurry."

won't be off in a hurry."
Andy grinned.
"You see," said Sam, with awful gravity,
"yer see, Andy, if any such thing should happen,
as that mass'r Haley's horse should begin to act
contrary and out up, you and I jist let's go of
ourn to help him, and ne'll help him—oh, yes!"
and Sam and Andy laid their heads back on their
shoulders, and broke into a low, immoderate
laugh, snapping their fingers and flourishing
their heels with exquisite delight.
At this instant Haley appeared on the verandah. Somewhat mollified by certain cups of very
good coffee, he came out smiling and talking in
tolerably restored humor. Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm leaves, which

tolerably restored humor. Sam and Andy, clawing for certain fragmentary palm leaves, which they were in the habit of considering as hats, flew to the horse-posts to be ready to "help mass'r."

Sam's palm leaf had been ingeniously disentangled from all pretensions to braid as respects its brim, and the slivers starting apart, and standing upright, gave it a blazing air of freedom and defiance, quite equal to that of any Fega chief; while the whole brim of Andy's being departed bodily, he rapped the crown on his head with a dexterous thump, and looked about well pleased, as if to say, "who says I haven't got a hat!"

"Well, boys!" said Haley, "look alive now; "Well, boys!" said Haley, "look alive nov

"Not a bit of him, mass'r!" said Sam, putting Haley's rein in his hand, and holding his stirrup, while Andy was untying the other two horses. The instant Haley touched the saddle, the mettlesome creature bounded from the earth with a sudden spring, that threw his master sprawling,

aforenamed into the horse's eyes, which by no means tended to allay the confusion of his nerves. So with great vehemence he overturned Sam, and, giving two or three contemptuous snorts, flourished his heels vigorously in the air, and was soon prancing away towards the lower end of the lawn, followed by Bill, whom Andy had not failed to let loose, according to contract, speeding them off with various direful ejaculations. And now

ensued a miscellaneous scene of confusion. Sam and Andy ran and shouted, dogs barked here and there, and Mike, Mose, Mandy, Fanny, and all the smaller specimens on the place, both male and female, raced, clapped hands, whooped, and shouted, with outrageous officiousness and untiring

Haley's horse, which was a white one, and very fleet and spirited, appeared to enter into the spirit of the scene amazingly, and having for his coursing ground a lawn of nearly half a mile in extent, gently sloping down on every side into indefinite woodland, he appeared to take infinite delight in seeing how near he could allow his pursuers to approach him, and then, when within pursuers to approach him, and then, when within a hand's breath, whisk off with a start and a snort ing was farther from Sam's mind than to have any one of the troop taken until such season as should seem to him most befitting, and the exertions that he made were certainly most heroic. Like the sword of Cour De Leon, which always blazed in the front and thickest of the battle, there was the least danger that a horse could be caught, and he would bear down full tilt, shouting, now for it! catch him! catch him! in a way that would set everything to indiscriminate route

Haley ran up and down, and cursed and swore, and stamped miscellaneously. Mr. Shelby in vain tried to shout directions from the balcony, ternately laughed and wondered — not without some inkling of what lay at the bottom of all this

the spirit of freedom had not yet entirely sub-sided.

"He's cotched!" he exclaimed, triumphantly. "If 't hadn't been for me, they might a bust their selves, all on 'em; but I cotched him!" "You!" growled Haley, in no amiable mood. "If it hadn't been for you, this never would have

happened."
"Lord bless us, mass'r," said Sam, in a tone of "Lord bless us, mass r, said Sam, in a tone of the deepest concern, "and we been racin and chacin till the swet jest pours off me!"

"Well! well!" said Haley, "you've lost me near three hours with your cursed nonsense. Now let's be off, and have no more fooling."

"Why, mass'r," said Sam, in a deprecating tone, "I believe you mean to kill us all clar, horses and all the reads to drop down and

all. Here we are all just ready to drop down, and the critters all in a reek of sweat. Why, mass'r won't think of startin on now till arter dinner.

Mass'rs hoss wants rubben down; see how he
splashed hisself; and Jerry limps, too; don't think
missis would be willin to have us start this way, no how. Lord bless you, mass'r, we can ketch up, if we do stop. Lizzy never was no great of a

walker."

Mrs. Shelby, who, greatly to her amusement, had overheard this conversation from the verandah, now resolved to do her part. She came forward, and, courteously expressing her concern for Haley's accident, pressed him to stay to dinner, saying that the cook should bring it on the table immediately.

Thus, all things considered, Haley, with rather an equivocal grace, proceeded to the parlor, while Sam, rolling his eyes after him with unutterable

Sam, rolling his eyes after him with unutterable meaning, proceeded gravely with the horses to the stable yard.

"Did yer see him, Andy? did yer see him?" said Sam, when he had got fairly beyond the shelter of the barn, and fastened the horse to a post. "Oh, Lor, if it warn't as good as a meetin, now, to see him a dancin and kicken and swaring at us. Didn't I hear him? Swar away, ole fellow, (says I to myself;) will yer have yer hoss now, or wait till you cotch him, (says I') Lor, Andy, I think I can see him now;" and Sam and Andy leaned up against the barn, and laughed to their hearts' content.

"Yer ought'ter seen how mad he looked when I brought the hoss up. Lord, he'd a killed me if he durs'to; and there I was a standin as inner-

ent and as humble." "Lor, I seed you," said Andy; "aint you an

"Rather speeks I am," said Sam; "did yer see missis up stars at the winder? I seed her laughin." 'I'm sure I was racin so I didn't see nothing." said Andy.

said Andy.

"Well, yer see," said Sam, proceeding gravely to wash down Haley's pony, "I'se quired what yer may call a habit o hobservation, Andy. It's a very portant habit, Andy; and I commend yer to be cultivatin it, now yer young. Hist up that hind foot, Andy. Yer see, Andy, it's hobservation makes all de difference in niggers. Didn't I see which way the wind blew dis yer mornin? Didn't I see what missis wanted, though she never let on? Dat ar's bobservation. Andy. I spects it's what you ar's bobservation, Andy. I spects it's what you may call a faculty. Facultys is different in different peoples, but cultivation of em goes a great

"I guess if I hadn't helped your bobservation dis mornin, yer wouldn't have seen your way so smart," said Andy.

"Andy," said Sam, "you's a promisin child, der aint no manner o dout. I thinks lots of yer, Andy; and I don't feel no ways ashamed to take ideas from you. We constitute our carriety probests. idees from you. We oughtenter overlook nobody, Andy, cause the smartest on us gets tripped up sometimes. And so, Andy, let's go up to the house now. I'll be bound missis 'll give us an uncomnon good bite dis yer time."

TO BE CONTINUED.

For the National Era. REV. NATHANIEL NILES.

The following ode, "The American Hero," was

written on hearing of the battle of Bunker Hill and the burning of Charlestown, by the Rev. Na-thaniel Niles, at that time a resident of Norwich, thaniel Niles, at that time a resident of Norwich, Connecticut, and afterwards for a long time one of the most prominent preachers as well as politicians of Vermont. It cannot fail to possees a general interest, from the time of its composition, and the universal and unexampled popularity it at once gained throughout the Provinces—a popularity only to be accounted for by supposing that it gave true utterance to the feelings of a people surrounded by darkness and dangers, yet trusting in the God of Battles to give them a happy issue out of all their troubles.

To many of the readers of the Era, however, it will possess a peculiar interest, when they are in-

will possess a peculiar interest, when they are in-formed that it was written by a man who loved liberty not merely because it was an advantage to himself, but because it was a blessing to mankind, and who desired it not for himself alone, but for all men, even though they might be Guilty of a skin not colored like his own :

by a man who dared to proclaim from the pulpit the doctrine of the "Higher Law," God's law of right and universal justice, regardless of the fears of the timid and the clamors of the time-serving, before the minions of despotism, and within sound of the cannons in Boston harbor; by one who, while in Congress, earnestly remonstrated and while in Congress, earnestly remonstrated and voted sgainst the Fugitive Law of 1793, as inconvoted sgainst the Fugitive Law of 1793, as inconsistent with the foundation principles of our Government, and a reproach to us among the civilized nations; and who, while exhorting his countrymen to preserve their own liberty, never hesitated to rebuke them for their inconsistency and sin in holding their fellow-men in bondage.

And here I cannot refrain from quoting from a sermon preached by Judge Niles at Newburyport, in Massachusetts, then a slaveholding Province, just before the breaking out of the Revolu-

ince, just before the breaking out of the Revolu-tion. Taking for his text 1 Corinthians vii, 21, he ince, just before the oreaxing one of the revolu-tion. Taking for his text 1 Corinthians vii, 21, he infers from the exhortation, "if thou mayest be free, use it rather," that the Apostle considered civil liberty a great good. He then proceeds to define civil liberty, and show the grounds on which it rests, and to prove, from Scripture and otherwise, that it is one of Heaven's richest blessotherwise, that it is one of Heaven's richest blessings. He next substantiates the proposition, that "he who infringes upon civil liberty rebels against good government, and ought to be treated as a rebel;" and as "the more criminal, the higher his official station." After most eloquently and earnestly exhorting his hearers to preserve this "pearl of great price" with the utmost rigitance, and at any smorface, he closes by rebuking them, in the following language, for enslaving others while seeking liberty for themselves:

"We have boasted of our liberty and free spir-

some feet off, on the soft, dry turf. Sam, with it. A free spirit is no more inclined to enslave more instructive by exchanges between different pro-slavery church and ecclesiastical relation, as hurting the feelings of the numerous Frenchmen frantic ejaculations, made a dive at the reins, but others than to allow itself to be enslaved. If, only succeeded in brushing the blazing palm leaf then, it should be found, upon examination, that we have been of a tyrannical spirit in a free country, how base must our character appear! And how many thousands of thousands have been plunged into death and slavery by our means?

"When the servant had nothing to pay, and his master had frankly foreigns him." master had frankly forgiven him all, and he had gone out and cast his fellow servant into prison,

not our conduct very nearly resembled the conduct of that servant? God gave as liberty, and we have enslaved our fellow-men. May we not fear that the law of retaliation is about to be executed upon us? What can we object against it? What excuse can we make for our conduct? What reason can we urge why our oppression should not be repaid in kind? Should the Africans see God Almighty subjecting us to all the evils we have brought on them, and should they cry to us, 'O daughter of America, which art to be destroyed, happy shall he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us; happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little encoagainst the stones'—how could we object? How could we resent it? Would we eajoy Liberty? Then must we grant it to others. For shame! let us either cease to enslave our fellowmen, or else let us cease to complain of those whe would enslave us. Let us either wash our hands from blood,

or never hope to escape the avenger."

To show the estimation in which this ode was held, and the influence it exerted during the Revolution, I quote from a highly respectable and reliable authority:
"Immediately en its publication, the words were set to music and universally sung in all the

churches and other places of religious worship in New England and the Middle States throughout the Revolution. It was the favorite war song of the Puritan Soldiery of New England, as they marched to victory and bared their bold breasts and poured their generous blood in defence of country and Freedom.

"Few if any writings of any sort, during that

confusion.

At last, about twelve o'clock, Sam appeared triumphant, mounted on Jerry, with Haley's horse'by his see, recking with sweat, but, with flashing eyes and dilated nostrils, showing that the spirit of freedom had not yet entirely and country?"

THE AMERICAN HERO.

A SAPPHIC ODE

Why should vain mortils tremble at he sight of Death and destruction on the field of lattle, When blood and carnage clothe the gound in crimso Sounding with death groans

Death will invade us by the means applinted, And we must all bow to the King of Brrors, Nor am I anxious, if sam prepared, What shape he comes in. Infinite Goodness teaches us submission Bids us be quiet under all his dealing

Never repining, but brever praising Well may we praise him : all his way are perfect, Though a respiendence, infinitely glowing,

Dazzles on the eight of mortals, Struck blind by lutre God is Jehovah in bestowing sunshin Nor less his goodness in the storm an thunder-Mercies and judgments both proceed rom kindness,

O then exult that God forever reign Clouds which around him hinder our erceptio Bind us the stronger to exalt his nat And shout louder raises

Then to the wisdom of my Lord and Inster I will commit all I have or hope for, Sweetly as babes sleep will I give mylife up. Now, Mars, I dare thee, clad in smok pillars,

Bursting from bomb shells, roaring fim cannons, Rateling in grape shot-like a storm of sulletones, Torturing other. Up the bleak heavens let the spreadin flames course Breaking like Etna through the smok Lowering like Egypt on the falling cit

Wantonly burnt divi While all their hearts quick palpitateor havor Let slip your bloodhounds, named the British Lions, Dauntless as death-stares, nimble as he whiriwind,

Fraught with destruction horrible to ature; Then, with your sails filled with a stee of vengeance Bear down to battl

From the dire caverns, made by ghosly miners, Let the explosion, dreadful as volcanos, Heave the broad town, with all its waith and people,

Never advance where I'm afraid to follow. While that precedes me, with an oper bosom

While a fell despot, grimmer than a cath's head Stings me with serpents, fiercer than Medusa's,

Is but a trifle for a worm to part with And if preserved in so great a conflict

New Haven, Conn., June 19, 1811

MECHANISM. - NO 5.

A square is the "measuring unit." The amou

of all surfaces is determined by square measure. This amount may by expressed it miles, furlongs, rods, yards, feet, inches, or any other specified measure. No matter what the shipe of a quantity of land, boards, cloth, paper, glass, or any other article, the amount of surface is always ascerarticle, the amount of surface is always not taked and expressed by the number of squares are parts of squares it contain, either in miles, feet, or some other known measure. The properties and uses of this most simile of all figures, erties and uses of this most simile of all figures, save one, are of course important to be understood most familiarly by every person. No one thing, probably, is at once so important and so little understood as the figure with four equal sides and angles. Very many of the most intelligent members of society have no clear apprehension of the difference between six miles square and six square miles. A person of much intelligence contended a few days ago that in the District of Columbia, in its original dimensions, these were only tensquare miles, and could not be soavineed of his error until shown it by a checker board. Not long since a painter of some twenty tears' experience named a price per sheet for painting paper. On being asked what would be his price for affects of double the length and breadth, replied, double the price; offering, of course, to de four times the work for twice the money. Cases of a similar character might be named almost without num-ber of intallicant experienced business men makber, of intelligent, experienced business men making blunders, attended with far greater inconvenience and loss than working at half price, and simply for the want of a little knowledge, entirely within the comprehension of every child of five years old, attended with a high degree of pleasure

in acquiring.
If children should occupy the first hour ever spent in a school-room by drawing upon their slates a square with its different divisions, they might have proof positive that in an inch square are four half-inch squares; that in ten miles square there are one hundred square miles. They would also come to proof positive that by the diagonal division of a square, they would form two right-angled isosceles triangles, or figures with one right angle and two equal sides; they would thus acquire at this early age positive practical. one right angle and two equal sides; they would thus acquire at this early age positive practical knowledge which would greatly aid them in "squaring their work" during the whole of their future lives, whatever might be their pursuits. Those becoming editors would not be likely to make the mistake of one of the most able editors in the country, who, in speaking of the fire in Boston, stated that it burnt about one hundred and fifty square feet; that is, a surface equal to a room fifteen feet by ten. If the space burnt was one hundred and fifty feet square, it contained more than twenty thousand square feet—rather a mistake for an intelligent and able editor in the literary emporium of our Union.

mistake for an intelligent and able editor in the literary emporium of our Union.

EXPERIMENT.—If the schools of New York and Washington, and of all other places so disposed, should have their attention directed, for a few weeks before the August holydays, to some practical lessons on the properties and uses of the square, they would doubtless prepare many instructive and beautiful illustrations in one of the most important branches of knowledge, rendered

countries for the diffusion of scientific light and the promotion of generous and patriotic feelings. National functionaries, both of our own and for-eign Governments, have in large numbers expressed a high degree of pleasure in opportunities for distributing such knowledge for such pur-poses. Numerous such specimens of juvenile im-provement, prepared both in New York and Washington, have been distributed far and wide there to remain till he should pay the last far-thing, the master justly punished his ingratitude and severity with the like imprisonment. Hath Gray, in Seventh street, Washington, which Mr. G. will be happy to show to those wishing to ex-

> For the National Era. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.

SPARTA, RANDOLPH Co., ILL., June 12, 1851. State Anti-Slavery Convention for south Illi-nois, semi-annual meeting, held in Eden, Ran-dolph county, Illinois, June 4,1851. The session

continued three days.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., a very large concourse citizens appearing upon the ground, and many of them from a great distance, and none of the offi-cers of the State Society being present, it was re-solved to organize the meeting, and be ready to proceed to business when the gentlemen expected should have arrived. The Convention organized by cailing Mr. James McNeil to the Chair; Messrs. John Michan and Bryce Crawford, Secretaries; Rev. Lemuel Foster of Alton and Mr. John Hunter of Perry county were chosen Vice Presidents of the Convention. A choir and a band attended the sittings, and the music and songs were excellent. In the afternoon, the Rev. Messrs. Cross and Lumery arrived from Chicago, and took their seats as members of the Conven

A committee on resolutions to be presented to the house was appointed by the Chair, consisting of the following gentlemen: Rev. John Gibson, Rev. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Rawson, Messrs James Foster, Matthew McClurken, Samuel Burns, John Watson, James Wilson of St. Clair county, Matthew Chambers, Alexander McElvey, Dr.

Matthew Chambers, Alexander McElvey, Dr. Israel McElvey, and Rev. L. Foster of Alton:
The whole of the proceedings and debates of the Convention as recorded in the minutes, though interesting, we may not ask you of publish, occause too voluminous. For the resolutions alone, may we ask an insertion in the Era? EDEN, RANDOLPH Co, ILL., June 4, 1851.

This Convention, relying upon the God of the whole earth, and especially the God of the op-pressed, for his approbation of their cause and its ultimate triumph—

1. Resolved, That no man or combination of men

has any more right to enslave a man than he has to claim exclusive possession of the light of the sun, the air of our atmosphere, or the waters of the earth. 2. Resolved, That the slaveholder has no more right to compel us to participate in his sin than

he has to enslave ourselves. 3. Resolved, That, in our belief, the Judgment Day will prove that it is bad enough for any man to be damned for his own sin, without his voluntary assumption of the guilt of the slaveholder, by sustaining him in his iniquity. It must be sheer love of sin that induces a man to sustain another in crime, for which he receives no earthly compensation, and can expect nothing but the frown of God and the contempt of all enlightened good

passed by Congress in 1850 involves us in the slaveholders' guilt, if obeyed.

5 Resolved, That this law outrages humanity,

Christianity, the citizens of the free States, and the sense of justice common to all mankind. It appoints a court of one judge, whose decision is final; it commands him to hear testimony only appoints a court of one judge, whose decision is final; it commands him to hear testimony only appoints a court of one judge, whose decision is final; it commands him to hear testimony only corpus Christi will not be unacceptable. The profit made by vessels bringing out this description of human fraight that return carges of the final in the United a bill has passed the Assembly, and will become a law, assimilating the tax on immigrants to that at the port of New York; as it is owing to the profit made by vessels bringing out this description. decide against the unfortunate wretch who loved and sought liberty ; it suspends the trial by jury ; it denies the prisoner the privilege of the writ of subcit such difficulty from the dastardly tyrant John, and which free Americans were wont to esteem and love. In short, if the system of American slavery is, as Wesley says, "the sum of all vil-lanies," the Fugitive Slave Law is the sum of all outrages against decency, justice, and the rights of the free States.

6. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional. It has been defended by proslavery men by this argument, viz: that the of 1850 is but little more stringent than the law of 1793 upon the subject of absconding slaves. But the Supreme Court of the United States pro-nounced the law of 1793 unconstitutional, namely: that section which enjoins upon State officers to execute a law of Congress. In other respects, the ablest jurists and lawyers have denied the constitutionality of the law of 1793. Among their names is to be found that of Daniel Webster. The ablest lawyers have pronounced the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional.

7. Resolved, That it is right to refuse obedience to an unconstitutional law. sistance we do not recommend. More evil than good would be the result of forcible resistance. But, as Christians, we ought to disobey, and hazard the penalty.
S. Resolved, That while we ask of Congress n

act transcending their constitutional authority for the abolition of slavery in the several States, we do demand that they go to the very verge of their legitimate power to remove this foul blot from our national escutcheon.

9. Resolved, That we will resolutely and firmly

resist every effort of the slave power to extend over us his tyrant sway, by making our territory a hunting ground for man fleeing from oppression, and ourselves participants in the cowardly chase. 10. Resolved, We do not believe that the Union of these States is in the slightest manner endangered by the agitation of this question respecting the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, or by its amend-ment, or by its repeal. The planets of the solar system are in about as great danger of dissolving their union with the central luminary. The sagacious statesmen of the slave States know that a majority of their citizens are in favor of the Union; that, with the Union, slavery would be abolished; that a war between the free and slave sbolished; that a war between the free and slave States must, almost immediately, result for the mouth of the Mississippi, and that that war must be exterminating or abolish slavery. They know that England cannot be permitted to aid and col-onize the seceding States, because it is the fixed policy of the nation that no more foreign colonies shall be planted upon the soil of North America.

A war, destructive of slavery, perhaps of the slaveholder, must be the result of secession from the Union.
11. Resolved, That our duty as men as patriots, and as Christians, is to obtain the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. We will obey God rather than men, where God en-

will obey God rather than men, where God enjoins what man forbids.

12. Resolved, That we advise the organization
of a National Anti-Slavery Party, and hereby
pledge ourselves, in the event of such an organization, faithfully to support such candidates only
for official stations as shall have given full proof
of thorough attachment to the principles of equal
supregral liberty.

gentlemen from North Illinois to the committee on resolutions, and by that committee to the Convention. They were finally carried in the Convention, after much discussion and debate, as appears upon the minutes: 1. Resolved, That as American citizens we are under most solemn obligations to God, our coun-

under most solemn obligations to God, our country, and our suffering fellow-men, to oppose every aggression of a favored aristocracy on the rights of the laboring community, and as honest men to carry our opposition in its most effective form to the ballot box.

2. Resolved, That we believe a judicious distribution of the public lands to actual settlers, at an bution of the public lands to actual settlers, at an expense barely sufficient to defray the cost of survey and registry, would be highly beneficial to our national prosperity, by presenting to the poorer class of laboring men an opportunity to obtain a homestead and permanent citizenship, and thus to bring our vast extent of unoccupied territory into productive cultivation.

3. Resolved, That the tariff policy of our National Government, whether under the plea of recease or protection, is one of the strong supports of the slave power, by uniting the Southern and Northern aristocracy to riot in wealth and profil-

Northern aristocracy to riot in wealth and profli-gacy, while it taxes the poor for their support. Offered by another gentleman from the North. 4. Resolved, That we have no confidence in

A. Resolved, That we have no conneance in either of the two great political parties, so long as they retain their political connection with the South, for they can only sustain this connection by sustaining Southern interests, and by going at the bidding of their Southern masters.

5. Resolved, That we have as little confidence in the churches, and the ministry that sustain a

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Demonstration of the Sous of Temperance-Festival Conference — Congregational Union — Resolution centre could have been escaladed.

In the House of Assembly a bill has been in niversary of the battle of Waterloo-Railroad from Lake Superior to the Pacific-Population and trade of Canada-A bill introduced aimed at McKenzie. TORONTO, June 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era : Yesterday there was an imposing array of the Sons of Temperance, numbering, as is estimated, 500 members, including Cadets who walked in procession, forming a line upwards of a mile in length, and who included in its ranks many respectable persons. There were delegates from various parts of the United States, including New have agreed either to advance or guarantee thirty-five and the British Provinces, and persons five millions of dollars. Bills are also before the came from all parts of Upper Canada.

A mass meeting took place on the College grounds, which was addressed by several talented gentlemen from the United States. The weather was uncommonly fair for a temperance festival. which, as I observed in a former letter, is generally inauspicious; but, to make up for this, the only boggy spot of ground that could be found was ready expressed my opinion of the demoralizing selected, and the multitude, which assembled to the extent of eight or nine thousand, had the pleasure of standing for a considerable time ankle deep in mire and water.

To-day is a feast of obligation in the Roman Catholic church, called Corpus Christi, and is what is called a statutory holyday; consequently the Legislature have not assembled. I am of opinion that a people are just what their laws pake them; and I believe I have before alluded effects which were produced on the French inhabitants of this Province by continuing to them the enjoyment of the laws of France, and the adoption of its language in fram-

ing official documents and in the proceedings of the Legislature An attempt to counteract these was made when the Union-or rather Federation-of Upper and Lower Canada took place in 1840, by prohibiting the use of the French language in public records and documents. But that provision in the act of The exports during that year amounted to was not aware when I last wrote.

Nothing can be more absurd than the adjournment of the Legislative bodies of a Protestant country in deference to the dogmas of the Romish church. This is the second occasion in which it has occurred since the Parliament met this year, and there are two other holydays still to be kept, but which fortunately fall on Sunday. Every day thus lost costs the Province upwards of \$2,000, besides the sacrifice of time, which at this 4. Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Law season of the year is of the utmost importance to As the observance of the festivals of the church

> term Corpus Christi or Corpus Domini signifies the consecrated host at the Lord's supper, which, according to the doctrines of the cration into the real body of the Saviour; and the first Thursday after Pentecost was ordained by Pope Urban the Fourth, with whom the feast originated, as a festival to be kept throughout Christendom, and who promised absolution for from forty to a hundred days to the penitent who took part in it.

It owes its origin to the vision of a nun of Liege, named Juliana, in 1230, who, while looking at the full moon, saw a gap in that orb; and by a peculiar revelation from Heaven learnt that the moon represented the Christian church, and the gap the want of a certain festival-that of the adoration of the body of Christ in the consecrated host, which she was to begin to celebrate and announce to the world. To ordain which, the Archdeacon James, afterward Urban IV, went to Liege, and was confirmed in his purpose

It appears that while a priest at Bologna, who did not believe in transubstantiation, was going through the ceremony of benediction in the presence of the Archdeacon, drops of blood fell upon his surplice; and when he endeavored to conceal them in the folds of his garment, they formed bloody images of the host; and the surplice is still shown as a relic at Civita Vecchia—thus perpetuating what was doubtless a collusion between the Archdeacon and the priest. And yet this is the dogma that a Legislative body, composed of the best-informed men in the country, are indirectly celebrating. If any class of people choose to believe in these things, they have a right in this tolerant age to do so; and if the French members of the Assembly feel any scruments of the country in strending to their public ples of conscience in attending to their public duties on this day, it ought not to interfere with the business of the country, and as in their ab-sence the other members would doubtless refrain from transacting business of importance upon which they might be desirous of recording their

votes.

The Methodist Conference has been in session here during the past week, and ordained four ad-ditional ministers This body exercises pastoral oversight over upwards of a hundred congregations, including more than one hundred thonsand adherents—constituting about one-eighth of the population of the Province; and it has come out in favor of the respiration of the Clergy Re-serves, considering that the churches of England and Scotland obtain too large a share of the spoils. They must be a very good people in and Scottan.

They must be a very good people in Spoils. They must be a very good people in Canada, for they are either submissively yielding obedience to the dogmas of one church, or quarrelling about the State allowance to others.

The Congregational Union have also held their annual masting at Toronto, and among other research.

annual meeting at Toronto, and among other res-olutions passed the following: "That this Union looks with constant and deep interest to the proceedings of Evangelical Christians in the United States respecting slavery—affecting, as their pro-ceedings do, the state of Christianity itself, and exerting a paramount influence upon the course of the public at large; that we deem it to be right very solemnly to declare our conviction that, at the present time, much needs to be done by those The following resolutions were presented by Christians to counteract the evils of the Fugitive Slave Law; and we regret to see, that while many of them disapprove of existing organizations for the abolition of slavery, and by speeches and the press endeavor to weaken and thwart them, they dopt no effective measures for that great object That we therefore call upon all our brethren to be careful, in their intercourse with American with all who assist in upholding slavery, and in using all their influence to promote decisive measures for the entire overthrow of that most measures for the entire overthrow of the unchristian, inhuman, and mischievous system unchristian, inhuman, and mischievous system. There is a detachment of Millerites here, pre-dicting the termination of all sublunary affairs; but as to the period they have predicted, I have not learnt. They had erected a tent on an open space near the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and while engaged last Sunday were attacked by a rabble, which dispersed the meeting, and they

rabble, which dispersed the meeting, and they struck their tent. The mayor has since assured them of adequate protection, at the same time suggesting that they had better procure some building in which to disseminate their doctrines; with which intimation they have since compiled. Yesterday was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, on which day, as I have already stated, the Search Temperature eithersted. the Sons of Temperance celebrated a more pow-erful triumph—that of man over himself. It was erful triumph—that of man over himself. It was at one time customary for British regiments to celebrate victories which they assisted in achieving, but this has been prohibited by an order from the Commander-in-chief in England. I observe that the Duke of Wellington has omitted having his usual annual dinner at Apsley House, doubtless with a view of refraining from

we have in the political parties of the land; they are too subservient to the will of the slave power.

James McNell, President.
John Michan, Secretary.

Bayes Chawrond, Asst Secretary.

Western Cuizen, please copy. as resulting not so much from the able disposition made by that General of the means of defence at his command, as from the cowardice and dis-obedience of orders of a British Colonel, who, with his regiment, failed to bring up the fascines of the Catholic Church-Corpus Christi-Methodist and scaling-ladders with which the works in the

troduced to incorporate a company to build a rail road from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. I see that Mr. Whitney has met with much encouragement in London, from the moneyed interests there; and another bill is before the House. granting a charter to open a canal between Lukes Superior and Huron, the cost of which is estimated at \$240 000

The delegation from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are also here, for the purpose of con-ferring with the Governor General on the subject of a railroad from Halifax to Quebec; for the completion of which, the British Government Assembly for incorporating companies to continue the line to Hamilton, where it would connect with the terminus of those leading from that place to the River Detroit, and Port Dover on Lake Eric, opposite Dunkirk.

A bill was read a second time yesterday, to

prevent raftsmen from committing depredations, who go on shore in the rural districts, and rob and plunder with impunity. I believe I have al appears there are 35,000 people engaged in Cana-Still, it has many advocates among the mer cantile classes in the lower provinces, although the almost invariable effect has been, to involve those who were interested in bankruptcy and

If has been remarked in England, that the Americans, although they possess extensive for-ests, do not engage in this business; they wisely prefer leaving it to the colonists to remain their hewers of wood and drawers of water." It appears that large quantities of logs are annually rafted across the Lake to the American side, where they are sawed into boards and plank, and efforts are making to prevent this.

By a return of the population of Upper Cana-

da, taken last year, which has been laid on the table of the House of Assembly, I find the population at that time was 803,879, an increase over that of 1848 of one-fifth. And by the tables of trade and navigation of the province, the imports during 1850 amounted to \$16,982,056, of which \$6 598,860 was from the United States; the duties levied on the former amount were \$2,462,586 Parliament has since been modified, of which I \$5 900,482 to the United States. It will thus be was not aware when I last wrote. understanding should exist. The gross amount of exports was \$12,943,792. The number of vessels and steamers which passed through the Welland, St. Lawrence, and

Chambly canals, during the year, was 11 379

British, and 2,429 American, making an aggre-

gate of 13,808 vessels. The importance of the

amercial relations between the United States and Canada is well understood in those portions of their territory in the vicinity of the great Lakes, but does not appear to be duly appreciated throughout the Union.

The attention of the Government and people of this province is becoming concentrated on the advantages of the route to the ocean via the St. Lawrence, instead of New York and Boston; and

wheat and flour are shipped from New York on more favorable terms than from Quebec.

An increased number of light-houses are to be Lawrence below that place, and resolutions have been introduced in the Assembly, on which to found an address to the British Government, to establish a line of steamers between Liverpool and Quebec; the Province agreeing to grant the same encouragement which is afforded to the Collins line by the United States.

oubt, however, whether the Canadian Government will adopt the enlarged policy which the circumstances of the country call for. The resolutions were introduced by Mr. Merritt, who is a native of the State of New York, and, like his countrymen, dashes into whatever appears to him calculated to develop the resources of the country, without sitting down parsimoniously to estimate the cost. He succeeded, some years since, in inducing the Legislature to embark in the opening of the Welland Canal, by leading them to suppose it would cost only \$40,000; but scarcely was it completed, before it had to be enlarged; the entire expenditure being six millions. The num-ber of vessels which passed through it last year was 4,761, and their tonnage 587,110.

A bill was introduced yesterday by one of the members, who has been rather vociferous in his

allusions to Mr. McKenzie, the object of which is to vacate the seats of members who have been guilty of treason, or who have taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign State, and is evidently aimed at that gentleman. This measure is in bad taste, and can never pass into a law; the Queen's pardon having restored to him the full exercise of all his rights as a British subject, and an independent constituency having thought proper to I am not aware that McKenzie was naturalized while in the United States, but presume he was,

as he held a situation in the custom-house; still, that could not operate against his holding a seat in the Assembly, as it is a fundamental principle in the English Constitution, that a subject can never renounce his allegisnee. It was the en-forcement of this principle in the case of seamen met with on the ocean, and which led to their unceremonious transfer to British cruisers, that led to the last American war with England, the right to exercise which was not conceded when Peace took place.
The Governor of Vermont is here. I believe he is connected with the Temperance demonstra-tion, and will undoubtedly receive erery atten-

our American friends were present when the Clerk of the Legislative Council came in yesterday to deliver a message, and were much amused by the ceremony that took place.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of her Maesty's accession to the throne, when there will be a levee and drawing-room at Government House and the grounds around it will be taste-

tion on the part of the authorities. Several of

fully illuminated A LADY LAWYER.

Who, after the following, which we cut from the London Athenaum, will doubt the naturalness of Portia's character, or the wisdom of Shakespeare in making his most learned and eloquent doctor of laws a lady ?

"The advocates of the rights of women and up-

new argument furnished curiously in favor of their theories by a French lady, Madame Grange, who pleaded last week for her sister and herself in an intricate case before the *Tribunal de la* Chambre, in Paris, against M. Delangle, one of Chambre, in Paris, against M. Delangie, one of the eleverest practitioners at the French bar. The case was one of figures and accounts—bristling with legal difficulties—a perfect porcupine of points of law—all of which the lady, after unty-ing her bonnet, and depositing carefully her par-asol, handled with dexterity and evident familiarity, arguing with unaffected case and technical language for the space of three hours. She then summed up her case with remarkable clearness and concision, to the admiration of the whole and concision, to the admiration of the whole— and perhaps the secret annoyance of a part—of the legal public present. M. Delangle required all his acuteness and knowledge of the law to parry the attacks of his feminine adversary, om he more than once designated, in his rejoinder, as his 'learned brother' Judgment was not given; but it is said that the 'self-protected' female is likely to gain her suit."

DEATH OF A SCHOLAR -From Stockholm we hear of the death of Dr. André Carlsson, Bishop of Calmar, and author of numerous and important works on philology, theology, and jurisprudence He occupied at one time the chair of Greek lan-